



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and women are now admitted to the fullest privileges of the best institutions of the land. This point is urged to indicate how broad was the grasp of the issues in education; how much the founders of this institution were before the times; and why they deemed it necessary to establish this university.

Thus briefly have I sought to present the development of education in this State as typical of what has taken place throughout this great northwest in its system of public education; also the rise of denominational colleges as a part of the educational forces moulding the character of its people; and the rise of Butler College as an important and influential factor in carrying forward the plans of the authors of the Ordinance of 1787, who declared that religion, morality and knowledge should be forever encouraged throughout the imperial region of the great northwest.

INDIANA'S EARLY PENAL LAWS.

A COMPEND of the Acts of Indiana, printed in 1817, says that hog-stealing was punishable by a fine of \$100 and from twenty-five to thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, well laid on. Horse-stealing was punishable by fifty to one hundred lashes, and on second offense it became a capital crime, punishable with death by hanging. Receiving stolen horses was punishable by death.

Altering bounds incurred a fine of \$5.00 and twenty lashes, and on second offense two days in the pillory.

Mayhem was punished by a fine of \$50.00 to \$1,000, and if the culprit was unable to pay he was sold for five years to any one who might desire his labor.

For manslaughter a man was branded in the hand with the letters "M. S."

Obstructing officers was punishable with thirty-nine lashes.

In Clarke county, in 1807, a man named Ingram was convicted of horse-stealing and was condemned by the jury to hang. Judge Waller Taylor was on the bench. Ingram was pardoned on the scaffold. This was the only death sentence on record in Clarke county for this offense. At that period the lash runs through the whole category of crimes and misdemeanors. G. S. C.